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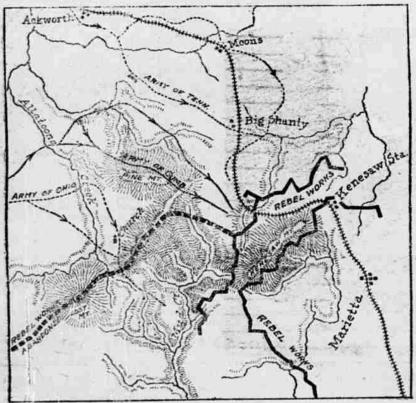
By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER IX.

The Arrival of the Seventeenth Corps. Sherman gained possession of the railroad at Ackworth June 5, and put tent of territory and encountering so his army into position in inverse order many unexpected contingencies and to its customary arrangement; that is, conditions. All three of the armies unto its customary arrangement; that is, der Sherman's command were now offi-the Army of the Tennezsee was made cereil, from Corporais to corps comthe left flank and held the country manners, by men who had been eduthe left flank and held the country Cumberland was two miles away to the right, and the Army of the Ohio on the armies—Thomas, McPhersen and Schoextreme right flank. The Army of the field—we have already spoken at some field—we have already spoken at some length. In the Army of the Tennessee was strengthened by the arbital of the Seventeenth Corps, combined to the two corps company of the Fif-Tennessee was strengthened by the artival of the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Frank P. Blair. This command had made a quite remarkable teenth, and Grenville M. Dodge, of the Sixteenth Corps. 13 steamers convoyed by two gunboats, and reached Clifton, Tenn., from which john A. Logan was a natural soldier point the two divisions, now numbering of the highest ability, and wherever he

dered, everybody was on time, every-body did everywhere precisely what as expected of him. This was a re-markable record for an army of 100,000 men, operating over such a great ex-

Gen. John A. Logan.



THE MOVEMENT ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

had always done more than was ex-pected of him, and had risen to the

level of every opportunity. Had there

Logan's division commanders were Gens. Peter J. Osterhaus, Chas. R. Woods, Morgan L. Smith, William B. Hazen, J. A. J. Lightburn, John E. Smith and William Harrow. His bri-

The other division commanders were

Army of the Cumberland

In the Army of the Cumberland the

Fourth Corps was commanded by Mal.

Gen. O. O. Howard, with the divisions under gens. David S. Stanley, John Newton and Thomas J. Wood. The brigades wete represented by Gens. Chas. Cruft, Walter C. Whitaker, Col.

Wm. Grose, Col. Francis T. Sherman

9,009 effectives, with 30 pieces of artil- was placed, as the commander of lery, began to march across the country to join Sherman. They took with them 406 wagons and 2,300 beef cattle. Huntsville, Ala., a distance of 120 miles, regiment, a brigade, division or a corps, he had won praise for his work. He was reached by a march of seven and a half days. The corps was reorgan-ized then somewhat, and started on a come a chance to him for independent command, he would doubtless have still longer march across the mountains for Rome, Ga. till longer march across the mountains proved himself as daring and successful as Stonewall Jackson. He had much Johnston sent Roddey with a brigade the same military qualities.

of cavalry to interfere with the march, but Roddey was quickly disposed of by Col. Long and his brigade of cavalry, with a loss of a number of prisohers. The last stage of the journey from Decatur, Aia, to Rome, Ga., 130 miles, was made in nine and a half days. catur, Ala., to Rome, Ga., 130 miles, was made in nine and a half days, altho four days of the march were under an incessant rain, which made the mountain trails exceedingly diffider, Joseph B. McCown, Green B. cult and the valley streams almost im-passable. From Rome the corps moved Benj. D. Dean, Reuben Williams, John

meross the country to take its place

with the Army of the Tennessee.

The Seventeenth Corps was a strong
accession, not only from its numbers, distinguished himself as a gallant regibut from the character of the corps, its
commander and subordinate officers.

Ridge, and had well earned promotion
The commander was Mai-Gen Francis to a Maior-Convenient by the subsequent commander and subordinate officers. Ridge, and had well earned promotion to a Major-Generalcy by subsequent to a Major-Generalcy by subsequent Lyon had wrested Missouri from the Confederates, and, defeating their most skilful machinations, held it fast to the Union. Francis P. Blair was a man of extraordinary ability in many respects, a fine orator, an able writer, of high executive ability and a courage of the first order. He had shown his qualiexecutive ability and a courage of the Thomas E. G. Ransom, a soldier of fine first order. He had shown his qualities as a leader in command of a divi- which was interrupted by his untimely sion, then of a corps in the operations death,

around Vicksburg. The Seventeenth Corps had been Gens. Gens. Thomas W. Sweeny, John M. Corse, James C. Veatch and John W. trained and disciplined into a mighty engine of war by McPherson himself, Fuller. His brigade commanders were Gen. Elliott W. Rice, Cols. Robert N. Adams, Moses M. Bane, Gen. William Vandever, Col. John Morrill, Gen. John W. Sprague and Col. James H. Howe. and Blair succeeded to the command when McPherson was promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennes-see. Its arrival about made good the losses which the army had sustained since the beginning of the campaign. The subordinate commanders were well worthy of the corps's high reputation. The Third Division was commanded by Brig Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, who



GEN. FRANK B. BLAIR.

had gone out in command of the 78th Ohio, and the brigades in the divisions were commanded by Gen. Manning F. Force, Col. Robert Scott and Col. Adam G. Malloy, each of them men who had

afterward a member of Arthur's and Cleveland's Cabinets, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket. The brigades were commanded by Cols. Wm. L. Sander-son, Benj. F. Potts, Geo. C. Rogers,

Markedly competent as were the officers of the two divisions of the Seven-teenth Corps, they were in no wise su-perior to those of the other corps in the army which they had joined. It is rare in the history of the world that commanding Generals were favored by subordinates so uniformly able as those who assisted Sherman in the prosecution of the campaign. The conspicuous success of every movement during the first month of the campaign showed this in a most striking manner. Every movement was made precisely as orGens. George D. Wagner, Charles C. Harker, August Willich, William B. Hazen and Samuel Beatty. The Fourteenth Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John M. Fal-

mer, had for division commanders, Gens. Richard W. Johnson, John H. King, William P. Carlin, Jeff C. Davis, James William P. Carlin, Jeff C. Davis, James D. Morgan and Absalom Baird, while its brigades were commanded by Cols. Anson G. McCook, Marion C. Taylor, Wm. L. Stoughton, Marshall F. Moore, Benj. F. Scribner, Josiah Given, Robert F. Smith, John C. Mitchell, Daniel Mc-Cook, Oscar F. Harmon, Caleb Dil-vorth, Gen. John B. Turchin, Cols Moses Walker, Ferdinand Van Derveer and George P. Este.



GEN. GRENVILLE DODGE.

The Twentieth/Corps was command-The Twentieth/Corps was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker. with its divisions under Gens. Alpheus S. Williams, John W. Geary, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield and its brigades under Gens. Joseph F. Knipe, Thomas H. Ruger, Cols. James S. Robinson, Chas. Candy, Ario Pardee, Adolphus Buschbeck, George W. Mendil, David Ireland, George A. Cobham, Jr., Gen. Wm.

. Three cavalry divisions vere attached to the Army of the Cumberland, Garrard's, McCook's and Kilpatrick's, and one to the Army of the Ohio, Stone-man's. The first three numbered, April 30, 350 officers and 8,476 men, and the ast 138 officers and 2,753 men.

- Forward to Big Shanty.

The continuous dashing rains were a great hindrance to manuvers, but Sher-man kept moving forward, slowly, as he felt that his communications were secured, and knew that the railroad with its great bridge was repaired, and on June 10 came into position at Big Shanty, confronting Johnston's new lines on Kenesaw, Pine and Lost Moun-



GEN, LEONIDAS POLK. (Killed before Kenesaw.)

All these eminences overlooked the country in front, and the Confederate signalmen could trace every novement of Sherman's army so that flanking movements and other manuvers could not be attempted with the same freedom as before. Sherman advanced his lines to where they were within easy observation of the enemy, whom his soldiers could see behind freshly-made earthworks with bastions

for artillery.

Johnston was occupying a line of great strength extending about 10 miles, which Sherman felt was too long for his adversary to hold successfully with his 60,000 men. Sherman began his

so poorly that it was almost a bur-

den to live. About that time a

friend who had taken Hood's Sar-

saparilla with great success advised.

me to try it and I did. Two bottles

made a new man of me, and I

shall not let a spring go by without

taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I

really believe that its equal as a

spring medicine, blood purifier and

general tonic does not exist." W.

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duty is to protect the red blood corpuscles and bodily tissues from disease germs, to which you are more exposed at this season than at any other.

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Thoroughly Exhausted. - "I A New Man. - "Three years ago

would just as soon think of going I was in very poor health. My en-

without bread in my house as with- tire system was run down. I was

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because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost

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strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for

the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's

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good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the

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medicine does. Do this without delay.

out Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many years ago I learned what a good

medicine it is. When spring came

on I was thoroughly exhausted and

obliged to take my bed. I thought

I would rather die than be so tired.

I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,

soon noticed a change for the bet-

ter, and before long was perfectly

well. Since then spring has never

come without my having Hood's Barsaparilla." Mrs. A. HOPKINS,

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usual skilful feeling along the whole extent of this line for some thin spot.
McPherson, on the extreme left, held
to the railfoad, and pushed out around the north flase of Kenesaw in search of Johnston's flank. Thomas, obliquing to the right, went into line below Kene-saw, facing Pine Mountain, while Gen. Schofield, on the extreme right, refused the line somewhat to face Lost Moun-

June 11 the Etowah bridge was finally finished, and the first loaded train of cars came across and to Big Shanty. Gen. Sherman notes that while the cars

Roads were cut and corduroyed to bring up provisions from the railroad to all points of the line. The road-making was as exhausting labor as the fortify-ing, and miles of roads had to be built. Not only the front line had to be strongly fortified, but reverse intrenchments thrown up.

The troops were now in the imme-diate front of a vigilant, aggressive enemy, from whom experience taught them they had good reason to expect every form of a heavy blow which mili-tary skill could deliver.

From his eyrie on the mountain Johnston was quietly watching some opportunity to thrust the head of his lance thru Sherman's lengthening lines, and cut his antagonist's army in two. All this time the rifle and the cannon were never silent for a minute. The skirmishing and demonstrating was even more continuous than the dashing showers, for these would occasionally let up, while the angry rifles were in deadly bickering every hour on some portion of the line.

The Killing of Gen. Polk.

By June 14 Gen. Sherman had 10 miles of the line confronting Johnston well fortified, and, the rain beginning to abate, he started to renew his aggres sion. At this time there occurred the killing of Lieut.-Gen. Polk, of the Confederate army, about which so many widely differing stories have been told Gen. Sherman says in his "Memoirs' with regard to this:



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

"By the 14th the rain slackened, and we occupied a continuous line of 19 miles, intrenched, conforming to the irregular position of the enemy, when I reconnoitered, with a view to make a break in their line between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain. When abreast of Pine Mountain I noticed a rebel battery on its crest, with a continuous line of fresh rifle trench about half way down the hill. Our skirmishers were at the time engaged in the woods about the base of this hill between the lines, and I estimated the distance to the battery on the crest at about 800 yards. Near it, in plain view, stood a group of the enemy, evidently observing us with glasses. Gen. Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps, was near by, and I called his attention to this group, and ordered him to compel it to keep behind its "By the 14th the rain slackened, and

Gen. Thomas were to spare artillery ammunition. This was right, according to the general policy; but I explained to him that we must keep up the morale of a beld offensive, that he must use his artillery, force the enemy to remain on the timid defensive, and ordered him to cause a battery closs by dered him to cause a battery close by to fire three volleys. I continued to ride down our line, and soon heard in quick succession the three volleys. The next division in order was Geary's, and I gave him similar orders. Gen. Polk, in my opinion, was killed by the second We tell you how to treat a weself right in fired from the first battery revolley

Gen. Johnston's Account.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston gives in his Narrative" this account of the affair: "In the evening of the 13th inst. Lieut.-Gen. Hardee expressed apprehension that Bate's Division, posted on Pine Mount, might be too far from the line occupied by his corps, and request-ed me to visit that outpost, and decide if it should be maintained. We rode to it together next morning, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, who wished to avail himself of the hight to study the ground in front of his own corps. "Just when we had concluded our

rom mere curiosity, apparently temptthird shot, which passed from left to right thru the middle of his chest. The eath of this eminent Christian and sollier, who had been distinguished in very battle in which the Army of Tennessee had been engaged, produced great sorrow in our troops. Maj.-Gen. Loring, the officer next in rank in the corps, succeeded temporarily to its com-The death of Lleut.-Gen. Polk created

beck, George W. Mendil, David Ireland, George A. Cobham, Jr., Gen. Whi.
Y. Ward, Cols. Benj. Harrison, Samuel Ross, John Coburn and Jas. Wood, Jr.
The Army of the Ohlo, the smallest of the three armies, had only one army der the command of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield. Its division command 78 were Brig.-Gens. Alvin P. Hovey, Henry M. Judah, Jacob D. Cox, while its brigades were under the command of Consensation in the Southern Street, Buffalo, N. Y., of Cataracts five years were Brig.-Gens. Alvin P. Hovey, Henry M. Judah, Jacob D. Cox, while its brigades were under the command of Consensation in the Southern to the United States, had been educated at West Point, where he gave great promise, but had left the army for the church, and had been for years Bishop of the Protestant Episcopians. We cared Mrs. A. P. Riffe, 117 Morgan Street, Buffalo, N. Y., of Cataracts five years were Brig.-Gens. Alvin P. Hovey, Henry We cared Mrs. A. P. Riffe, 117 Morgan Street, Buffalo, N. Y., of Cataracts five years go. Mrs. Luey Seltz, Mound City, Mo., was cared in two months. J. G. Burdett, Fayette, W. Va., was cared of granulated lids in one month. Mrs. George Bayne, Middleport, N. Y., had her sight restored by us in a remarkable manner. A. M. Nelson, Stillwater, Mnn., was cured of optic nerve trouble in three weeks.

Gault, Gen. M. D. Manson, Cols. John S. Hurt, John S. Casement, Daniel Cameron, Robert Byrd, Thos. J. Henderson and Israel N. Stiles.

Three cavairy divisions vere attached to the Army of the Cumberland, Garrard's, McCook's and Kilpatrick's, and the stabilizer and mail to us today. a profound sensation in the Southern ing over to Secession large numbers of ists, and who had stood aloof from the

machinations of the conspirators.
(To be continued.)

Gen. Van H. Bukey Dead.

Official and G. A. R. circles in Washington are saddened by the death of Gen. Van H. Bukey, for the last 12 years Disbursing Clerk in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He died March 13 in his apartments at the Victoria. Gen. Van H. Hukey was born in Ohio, and entered the service in 1861 as an enlisted man in the 11th W. Va. He rose thru all the grades until he became Colonel of the regiment, Nov. 3, 1864, and was brevetted Brigadier 3, 1864, and was brevetted Brigadler-General for gallant and meritorious ser-vice. He belonged to Burnside Post, of this city, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Gen. William J. Palmer Dead.

An able and good man, who was a credit to the Grand Army of the Republic and to American manhood, passed away in the death of Gen. William J. Palmer, at his home in Colorado were being unloaded the engineer ran Springs, March 13. Gen. Palmer forward to an old water tank, which achieved high reputation by his courwas within easy range of the guns on age and enterprise as a leader in the was within easy range of the guns on Kenesaw. The Confederates opened fire on him, but he coolly remained until he had taken water enough to fill his tank, then gave a shrill whistle of contempt and defiance to the Confederate gunners, and came back to his train amid the wild applause of the watching army.

age and enterprise as a leader in the cavalry operations in the Department of the Cumberland. He went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 15th Pa. Cav., rose to be Colonel of the regiment, commanded it during its long, hard and brilliant service, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. After his discharge he went West, engaged in many enterprise as a leader in the cavalry operations in the Department of the Cumberland. He went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 15th Pa. Cav., rose to be Colonel of the regiment, commanded it during its long, hard and brilliant service, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. After his discharge he went West, engaged in many enterprise as a leader in the cavalry operations in the Department of the Cumberland. He went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 15th Pa. Cav., rose to be Colonel of the regiment, commanded it during its long, hard and brilliant service, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. After his discharge he went went went went went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 15th Pa. Cav., rose to be Colonel of the regiment. watching army.

Then followed slow-moving, laborious days under a pouring rain, each regiment carefully intrenching its front.

Deads procedure went West, engaged in many enterprises in Colorado, particularly of railroad building, attained great success and a wealth estimated at \$15,000,000. and a wealth estimated at \$15,000,000. Colorado Springs, with all its beauty and attractiveness, is an enduring mon ument to his sagacity and farseeing. He retained to the last a vivid interest in the courades of his old regiment.

A devoted horseman, a few years ago
he was thrown while riding with his daughters, and sustained an injury to the spine. Since then he languished on a bed of pain, but fabulous amounts were spent to obtain the services of the best specialists in Europe and America and to make his surroundings as comfortable as possible. Two or three years ago, being anxious to meet his old comrades once more, he paid the expenses

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carlf you prefer not to address the Cancer Company itself, you may reach the doctor privately just as well by addressing his private secretary. E. W. Ramsey, Box 1180, Lebanon, Ohio.

cover. He replied that his orders from of every member of the 15th Pa. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly in-form me whether the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, of New York, was known as the 2d and 5th N. Y. Cav., and who was Colonel at time of leaving for the front.-Reuben B. Cole, Co. A, 1st N. J. Cav.

The Ira Harris Light Cavalry was organized in New York in the Summer of 1861 by Col. J. Mansfield Davies, and was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 8, 1861. It was first known as the Harris Light Cavalry, then the War Department designated it the 7th U. S. Cav., and it later took its place on the New York Roster as the 2d N. Y. Cav. -Editor National Tribune

Loss in the Cavalry.

Editor National Tribune: Please name the cavalry regiments which lost the most men in killed in action, killed accidentally, died of wounds, died of fevers, starved or frozen to death, of soldiers that had gathered behind to

We have no returns for such details we have no returns for such details as our correspondent suggests, but the as our correspondent suggests, but the cavalry regiments which lost the most men killed and fatally wounded in action were: 1st Me., 174; 1st Mich., 164; istic insensibility to danger, fell by the little insensibility to danger, fell by the little insensibility to danger. tion were: 1st Me., 174; 1st Mich., 164; 5th Mich., 141; 6th Mich., 135; 1st Vt., 134; 1st N. Y. Dragoons, 128; 2d N. Y., 121; 11th Pa., 119.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short sketch of the 79th Ill.-Thomas Dixon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The 79th Ill. was organized at Camp Ferry Aug. 28, 1862. The members whose terms of service would have ex-pired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out June 12, 1865, and the remaining members transferred to the 42d Ill. It was commanded by Col. Lyman Grimnip, who resigned Oct. 19, 1862, succeeded by Col. Allen Buckner, in command at the time of muster-out.

It belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 85 killed and 212 from disease, etc.—Editor National

The Iowa Brigade.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the Iowa Brigade.—S. C. Hensley, 803 Fifth avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Iowa Brigade consisted of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th Iowa. It was made a brigade after the battle of Shioh, and was the oldest brigade organ ization in the army. It belonged to the Saventeenth Corps, and was command-ed in turn by Cols. Crockett, Reed, Hair, Hall, Chambers and Shane and Gen. J. M. Tuttle. Gen. Wm. Belknap was as signed to the command July 31, 1864, and held it until promoted to command of a division, when it was commanded in turn by Lieut.-Col. Abercromble, Maj. Pomutz and Lieut.-Col. Beech. Brig. Gen. Hickenlooper was assigned to the command June 17, 1865. The losses in battle were, killed and died of wounds: 11th Iowa, 93; 13th Iowa, 119; 15th Iowa, 126; 16th Iowa, 105; total (during the war), 636.—Editor National Trib-

Battery L, 1st U. S. Art.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short account of Battery L, 1st U. S. Art., and greatly oblige—Daniel Haary, 1416 Stevens avenue, Louisville, Ky.

At the beginning of the war Battery L. 1st U. S. Art., was with Batteries I and K in garrison at Eagle Pass, Tex They narrowly escaped being included in Twiggs's surrender, but succeeded in making their way to Brownsville, whence they embarked for the North, and arrived in loyal territory in March, 1861. Battery L was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, and was promi-nent in its operations, especially at Port Hudson. It was then under the command of Capt. Henry W. Closson, who also commanded the artillery reserve with First Lieut. Franck E. Taylor in command of the battery. It was armed with four Napoleon brass pieces and two 19-pound Parrotts. Lieut. James A. Sanderson was also in command of the battery at times. It came North with the Nineteenth Corps, and took part in the Shenandoah campaign, where it was brigaded with the horse artillery. Battery K was consolidated with it, and the two were under the command of Lieut. F. E. Taylor.—Editor National Tribune

Denominations of War Bonds.

Editor National Tribune: Please state se amount of bonds issued by the Gov rnment during the war. I think ther were four different denominations and lifferent rates of interest.-J. F. Ross Rodgers, Ark.

In its stress for money the Government issued quite a variety of bonds with varying rates of interest. These ranged all the way from five per cent to seven and three-tenths per cent. What is still more important than the rate of interest was that the Government for much the larger proportion of the bonds took greenbacks in exchange, which varied in gold value from 38 cents up to 75 cents on the dollar. As it paid this interest in gold, this made the interest run up as high as 14 per cent or even 15 per cent. For example, if it sold a



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STOMACH TROUBLES Pain in Stomach, Loss of gostion, Bad Taste or Breath, Sick Headache, Bloated, Hearthurn, Sour Beleining, Splitting Up, Catarrh, Gas. Gnaving, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKHESS Fluttering Skipping, Palpita-tion, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion. CATARRY—Hawking Spitting, Nose Running Watery or Yellowish Matter; or Stopped Up, Bucening, Bull Heatache, Coughing, Deafness, Pains in Kidnoys, Hindder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrich

BLOOD TROUBLES General Deblity, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-Down, Ner-yous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Fiesh and Strongth.

incy Medicine Co., Dept. 54, 152 Lake St., 5. I enclose four cents pessage. Send at ende I in plain speakage \$1.00 bettle Vitaline Tableta 1. and if it proves satisfactory I will send you otherwise I will pay you nothing.

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It is Golden Remedy. It has no odor. It has no taste. Just a little is put in the drunkard's cup of codice or tea, or in his food. He will never notice it, he will be cured before he realizes it, and he will never know why he abandoned the taste for liquor,

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His desire for drink disappears absolutely, and he will even abbor the very sight and

His desire for drink disappears absolutely, and he will even ablor the very sight and smell of whiskey.

The vigor he has wasted away by drink will be restored to him, and his health and strength and cheerfulness will return to brighten your home.

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Mrs. Hattie Balkins, Vanceburg, Ky., says; "My husband took two doses of your medicine about five months ago and has not taken a drink or had any desire for liquor since then. Our home is so different now."

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It costs absolutely nothing to try. Send.

curse and save yourself from poverty and misery.

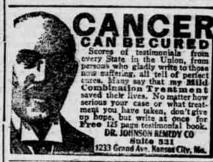
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